Precision of a meteor's impact position on the Earth

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Objective and Assumptions

- Objective: Impact position + Error ellipse
- Assumptions:
 - Meteor is straight line
 - No gravity correction
 - No refraction correction
 - No drag correction

Used initial parameters

N

 n_1

station

- Model presented at IMC 2005
- Precision described by covariancematrix

station 2

0

Calculate Impact Point



1) Equation of Impact Point:

$$\begin{pmatrix} i_x \\ i_y \\ i_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} m_x \\ m_y \\ m_z \end{pmatrix} (I)$$

2) Equation of Earth's surface:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (II)$$

a and b used from GRS-80 ellipsoid

3) Solution for λ :

Substitution of equation (I) in equation (II) gives λ

Propagation of stochastic part of m to impact point i

1) Law of propagation of (co)variances:

$$i = u + \lambda \cdot m$$
$$Q_{i_{ellipsoid}} = \lambda \cdot Q_m \cdot \lambda$$

2) Projection:

$$Q_{i_{ellipse}} = P \cdot Q_{i_{ellipsoid}} \cdot P^T$$

3) Result:

Ellipse on tangent plane of impact point i



Impact Point of Meteor "Heesch – Meteren, 22 april 2001"





Meteor Attack!





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Conclusions

Size of Error ellipse:

- magnitude of measurement errors on impact point

Shape of Error ellipse caused by:

- difference in measurement error of station 1 & station 2
- station ~ meteor configuration
- angle of impact